

Effective: February 14, 1998

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Coin Station

The term "Coin Station" denotes a location where Telephone Company equipment is provided in a public or semipublic place where Telephone Company customers can originate telephone communications and pay the applicable charges by inserting coins into the equipment.

Concatenated

The term "Concatenated" denotes the linking together of various data structures, e.g., two bandwidths joined to form a single bandwidth. (N)

Committed Information Rate (CIR)

The term "Committed Information Rate (CIR)" denotes the maximum information rate at which customer traffic will be admitted to the Frame Relay network without being designated eligible for discard.

Common Channel Signaling System 7 Network (CCS7)

The term "Common Channel Signaling System 7 Network (CCS7)" denotes a dedicated out-of-band signaling network which utilizes Signaling System 7 (SS7) protocol to provide call handling and data base access services.

## ACCESS SERVICE

### 2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

#### 2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

##### Common Line

The term "Common Line" denotes a line, trunk, pay telephone line or other facility provided under the general and/or local exchange service tariffs of the Telephone Company, terminated on a central office switch. A common line-residence is a line or trunk provided under the residence regulations of the general and/or local exchange service tariffs. A common line-business is a line provided under the business regulations of the general and/or local exchange service tariffs.

##### Communications System

The term "Communications System" denotes channels and other facilities which are capable of communications between terminal equipment provided by other than the Telephone Company.

##### Customer(s)

The term "Customer(s)" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust corporation, or governmental entity or other entity which subscribes to the services offered under this tariff.

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##### Data Transmission (107 Type) Test Line

The term "Data Transmissions (107 Type) Test Line" denotes an arrangement which provides for a connection to a signal source which provides test signals for one-way testing of data and voice transmission parameters.

##### Decibel

The term "Decibel" denotes a unit used to express relative differences in power, usually between acoustic or electric signals, equal to ten (10) times the common logarithm of the ratio of two signal powers.

##### Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting

The term "Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting" denotes noise power measurements with C-Message Weighting in decibels relative to a reference 1000 Hz tone of 90 dB below 1 milliwatt.

(x) Filed Under Authority of Special Permission No. 93-440.

(y) Effective June 16, 1993.

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Effective: November 30, 1995

## ACCESS SERVICE

### 2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

#### 2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

##### Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Referenced to 0

The term "Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Referenced to 0" denotes noise power in "Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighing" referred to or measured at a zero transmission level point.

##### Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling

The term "Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling" denotes a type of signaling that is an optional feature of Switched Access Feature Group A and BSA-A. It may be utilized when Feature Group A or BSA-A (C) is being used in the terminating direction (from the point of termination with the customer to the local exchange and office). An office arranged for Dual Tone Multifrequency Signaling would expect to receive address signals from the customer in the form of Dual Tone Multifrequency signals.

##### Echo Control

The term "Echo Control" denotes the control of reflected signals in a telephone transmission path.

##### Echo Path Loss

The term "Echo Path Loss" denotes the measure of reflected signal at a 4-wire point of interface without regard to the send and receive Transmission Level Point.

##### Echo Return Loss

The term "Echo Return Loss" denotes a frequency weighted measure of return loss over the middle of the voiceband (approximately 500 to 2500 Hz), where talker echo is most annoying.

##### Effective 2-Wire

The term "Effective 2-Wire" denotes a condition which permits the simultaneous transmission in both directions over a channel, but it is not possible to insure independent information transmission in both directions. Effective 2-wire channels may be terminated with 2-wire or 4-wire interfaces.

Effective: June 16, 1993

## ACCESS SERVICE

### 2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

#### 2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

##### Effective 4-Wire

The term "Effective 4-Wire" denotes a condition which permits the simultaneous independent transmission of information in both directions over a channel. The method of implementing effective 4-wire transmission is at the discretion of the Telephone Company (physical, time domain, frequency-domain separation or echo cancellation techniques). Effective 4-wire channels may be terminated with a 2-wire interface at the customer's premises. However, when terminated 2-wire, simultaneous independent transmission cannot be supported because the two wire interface combines the transmission paths into a single path.

##### End Office Switch

The term "End Office Switch" denotes a local Telephone Company switching system where Telephone Exchange Service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks. Included may be Remote Switching Modules and Remote Switching Systems served by a host office in a different wire center.

##### End User

The term "End User" denotes any customer of interstate or foreign telecommunications service that is not a carrier, except that a carrier shall be deemed to be an "end user" to the extent that such carrier uses a telecommunications service for administrative purposes, without making such service available to others, directly or indirectly.

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## ACCESS SERVICE

### 2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

#### 2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

##### Entry Switch

See First Point of Switching.

##### Envelope Delay Distortion

The term "Envelope Delay Distortion" denotes a measure of the linearity of the phase versus frequency of a channel.

##### Equal Level Echo Path Loss

The term "Equal Level Echo Path Loss" (ELEPL) denotes the measure of Echo Path Loss (EPL) at a 4-wire interface which is corrected by the difference between the send and receive Transmission Level Point (TLP). [ELEPL = TLP (send) + TLP (receive)]

##### Exchange

The term "Exchange" denotes a unit generally smaller than a local access and transport area, established by the Telephone Company for the administration of communications service in a specified area which usually embraces a city, town or village and its environs. It consists of one or more central offices together with the associated facilities used in furnishing communications service within the area. One or more designated exchanges comprise a given local access and transport area.

##### Existing Suitable Space

The term "Existing Suitable Space" denotes a space in which ac/dc power, heat and air conditioning, battery and generator back-up power, and other requirements necessary for provision of wire center or access tandem equipment currently exists.

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## ACCESS SERVICE

### 2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

#### 2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

##### Exit Message

The term "Exit Message" denotes an SS7 message sent to an end office by the Telephone Company tandem switch to mark the Connect Time when the Telephone Company's tandem switch sends an Initial Address Message to a customer.

##### Expected Measured Loss

The term "Expected Measured Loss" denotes a calculated loss which specifies the end-to-end 1004-Hz loss on a terminated test connection between two readily accessible manual or remote test points. It is the sum of the inserted connection loss and test access loss including any test pads.

##### Extended Area Service

The term "Extended Area Service" denotes a telephone exchange service in which a customer in one exchange can call a local number in another exchange that is part of the extended area without paying a toll charge.

##### Facility

The term "Facility" denotes generically the various transmission media used for the transmission of telecommunications service. This included, but is not limited to, cable (copper pair, coaxial and fiber optic) and microwave radio equipment.

##### Field Identifier

The term "Field Identifier" denotes two to four characters that are used on service orders to convey specific instructions. Field Identifiers may or may not have associated data. Selected Field Identifiers are used in Telephone Company billing systems to generate nonrecurring charges.

##### First Come - First Served

The term "First Come - First Served" denotes a procedure followed by the Telephone Company to process fully completed Access Orders according to the sequence in which they are received.

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Certain material appearing on this page formerly appeared on Page 80.

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